Listing of the Claims

The following Listing of the Claims will replace all prior versions and all prior listings of the claims in the present application:

1-60 (cancelled)

61. (Currently amended) A method for detecting schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

   (a) ~~Q~~quantifying ~~in RNA of a blood sample from said test subject,~~ a level of RNA encoded by a ~~the gene~~ BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in ~~said sample~~ a blood sample from said test subject; and

   (b) ~~C~~comparing said ~~quantified~~ level of step (a) with a quantified level of ~~control~~ RNA encoded by said gene in ~~RNA of~~ blood ~~samples~~ from control subjects having said schizophrenia;

   wherein ~~said comparison of~~ a determination in step (b) of ~~said quantified~~ a statistically significant similarity between said level of step (a) ~~with~~ and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects, is indicative of said schizophrenia in said human test subject.

62.-69. (Cancelled)

70. (New) A method for detecting schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

   (a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a blood sample from said test subject;

   (b) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects not having said schizophrenia; and

   (c) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects having said schizophrenia,

   wherein a determination in step (b) of a statistically significant difference between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects

not having said schizophrenia, and a determination in step (c) of a statistically significant similarity between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects having said schizophrenia, is indicative of said schizophrenia in said human test subject.

71. (New) A method for detecting schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a blood sample from said test subject;

(b) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from healthy control subjects; and

(c) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects having said schizophrenia,

wherein a determination in step (b) of a statistically significant difference between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said healthy control subjects, and a determination in step (c) of a statistically significant similarity between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in said blood from said control subjects having said schizophrenia, is indicative of said schizophrenia in said human test subject.

72. (New) A method for detecting schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a blood sample which has not been fractionated into cell types from said test subject; and

(b) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects having said schizophrenia, wherein a determination in step (b) of a statistically significant similarity between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects, is indicative of said schizophrenia in said human test subject.

73. (New) A method for detecting schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a blood sample, which has not been fractionated into cell types, from said test subject;

(b) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects not having said schizophrenia; and

(c) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects having schizophrenia,

wherein a determination in step (b) of a statistically significant difference between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects not having schizophrenia, and a determination in step (c) of a statistically significant similarity between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects having said schizophrenia, is indicative of said schizophrenia in said human test subject.

74. (New) A method for detecting schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a blood sample, which has not been fractionated into cell types, from said test subject;

(b) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from healthy control subjects; and

(c) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects having said schizophrenia,

wherein a determination in step (b) of a statistically significant difference between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said healthy control subjects, and a determination in step (c) of a statistically significant similarity between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in said blood from said control subjects having said schizophrenia, is indicative of said schizophrenia in said human test subject.

75. (New) A method for detecting schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in unfractionated cells of a lysed blood sample from said test subject; and

(b) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects having said schizophrenia, wherein a determination in step (b) of a statistically significant similarity between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects, is indicative of said schizophrenia in said human test subject.

76. (New) A method for detecting schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in unfractionated cells of a lysed blood sample from said test subject;

(b) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects not having said schizophrenia; and

(c) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects having said schizophrenia,

wherein a determination in step (b) of a statistically significant difference between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects not having said schizophrenia, and a determination in step (c) of a statistically significant similarity between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects having said schizophrenia, is indicative of said schizophrenia in said human test subject.

77. (New) A method for detecting schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in unfractionated cells of a lysed blood sample from said test subject;

(b) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from healthy control subjects; and

(c) comparing said level of step (a) with a quantified level of RNA encoded by said gene in blood from control subjects having said schizophrenia,

wherein a determination in step (b) of a statistically significant difference between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in blood from said healthy control subjects, and a determination in step (c) of a statistically significant similarity between said level of step (a) and said quantified level of RNA in said blood from said control subjects having said schizophrenia, is indicative of said schizophrenia in said human test subject.

78. (New) The method of any one of claims 72, 73 and 74, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects having said schizophrenia is a level of RNA encoded by said gene in samples of blood which have not been fractionated into cell types.

79. (New) The method of claim 73, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects not having said schizophrenia is a level of RNA encoded by said gene in samples of blood which have not been fractionated into cell types.

80. (New) The method of claim 74, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said healthy control subjects is a level of RNA encoded by said gene in samples of blood which have not been fractionated into cell types.

81. (New) The method of any one of claims 75, 76 and 77, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects having said schizophrenia is a level of RNA encoded by said gene in unfractionated cells of a lysed blood sample.

82. (New) The method of claim 76, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects not having said schizophrenia is a level of RNA encoded by said gene in unfractionated cells of a lysed blood sample.

83. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said healthy control subjects is a level of RNA encoded by said gene in unfractionated cells of a lysed blood sample.

84. (New) The method of any of claims 61, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77, wherein said quantifying of said level of step (a) is effected by quantifying a level of RNA encoded by said gene in a sample of RNA isolated from said blood sample of step (a).

85. (New) The method of any one of claims 61, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects is a level of RNA encoded by said gene in samples of RNA isolated from blood from said control subjects.

86. (New) The method of any one of claims 61, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77, wherein said quantifying of said level of step (a) is effected by quantifying a level of cDNA corresponding to RNA encoded by said gene.

87. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects is a level of cDNA corresponding to RNA encoded by said gene.

88. (New) The method of any one of claims 61, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77, wherein said quantifying of said level of step (a) is effected using an array.

89. (New) The method of claim 88, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects is a level of RNA determined using an array.

90. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein said quantifying of said level of cDNA is effected using quantitative PCR.

91. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects is a level of cDNA corresponding to RNA encoded by said gene,

and wherein said quantifying of said level of cDNA is effected using quantitative PCR.

92. (New) The method of any one of claims 61, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77, wherein said quantifying of said level of step (a) is effected by quantifying a level of RNA encoded by said gene relative to a level of RNA encoded by a housekeeping gene.

93. (New) The method of claim 92, wherein said quantified level of RNA in blood from said control subjects is a level quantified relative to a level of RNA encoded by said housekeeping gene.